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Rights of indigenous peoples

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Ecuador: draft resolution

Rights of indigenous peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of indigenous peoples, reaffirming its resolutions 65/198 of 21 December 2010, 66/142 of 19 December 2011, 67/153 of 20 December 2012, 68/149 of 18 December 2013, 69/2 of 22 September 2014 and 69/159 of 3 February 2015, and recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 27/13 of 25 September 2014[1] and 30/4 of 1 October 2015,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 30/11 of 1 October 2015 on the review of the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Welcoming the commitments and efforts made by States, the United Nations system, indigenous peoples and other actors to make fully operational the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2014,[2]

Encouraging the continued active engagement of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the outcome document, including at the regional and global levels,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] in which global Sustainable Development Goals were decided for the full benefit of all, including indigenous peoples who must be empowered,

Reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[4] which addresses their individual and collective rights,

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. IV, sect. A.
[2] Resolution 69/2.
[3] Resolution 70/1.
[4] Resolution 61/295, annex.

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Stressing the importance of promoting and pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples also through international cooperation to support national and regional efforts in order to achieve the ends of the Declaration, including the right to maintain and strengthen the distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions of indigenous peoples and the right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State,

Recalling the responsibility of transnational corporations and other business enterprises to respect all applicable laws and international principles and operate transparently and in a socially and environmentally responsible manner to prevent abuses of the rights of indigenous peoples,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the form of social organization of indigenous peoples and their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment,

Recognizing also the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, as well as access to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including efficient irrigation, the reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage for indigenous peoples and others living in rural areas,

Concerned about the extreme disadvantages that indigenous peoples have typically faced across a range of social and economic indicators and about the impediments to their full enjoyment of their rights,

Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including in the process of protecting and promoting their access to justice,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, takes note of her report,[5] and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to her requests for visits;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[6] and urges Governments and the United Nations system, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples through their representatives and institutions, to continue to implement appropriate measures at the national level, including legislative, policy and administrative measures, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[4] and to promote awareness of it among all sectors of society, including members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil service, and invites international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, national human rights institutions, where they exist, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and other relevant actors to contribute to those efforts;

[5] A/70/301.

[6] A/70/84-E/2015/76.

3. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to cooperating with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, where relevant, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

4. *Reaffirms* the decision to convene a high-level event to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to be held during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, in 2017, and that the event will take stock of the achievements of the preceding 10 years and assess the remaining challenges for the rights of indigenous peoples, and also consider the further follow-up to the Declaration, including the consideration of a third International Decade;

5. *Welcomes* the leadership of the Secretary-General and of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, as the senior official of the United Nations system responsible for coordinating follow-up action to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in conducting consultations with indigenous peoples, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and Member States, to develop, within existing resources, a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, raising awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples and increasing the coherence of the activities of the system in this regard;

6. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization[7] to consider doing so and to consider supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and welcomes the increased support of States for the Declaration;

7. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, and invites indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise;

8. *Decides* to continue to observe in New York, Geneva and other United Nations offices every year on 9 August the International Day of Indigenous Peoples, to request the Secretary-General to support the observance of the day from within existing resources and to encourage Governments to observe the day at the national level;

9. *Encourages* States to consider including in their reports related to indigenous peoples and women information on the progress made and challenges in the implementation of Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled "Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action",[8] and 56/4 of 9 March 2012, entitled "Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication";[9]

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[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1650, No. 28383.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

[9] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2012/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

10. *Also encourages* States to consider including in their national and global reports information related to indigenous peoples on the progress made and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] as culturally relevant, quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress in relation to indigenous peoples and to ensure that no one is left behind;

11. *Further encourages* States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to take the appropriate measures at the national level, including legislative, policy and administrative measures, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to promote awareness of it among all sectors of society, including members of legislative, judicial and civil service bodies;

12. *Underlines* the need to intensify efforts, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and to support measures that will ensure their empowerment and full and effective participation in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas and eliminate barriers to their full, equal and effective participation in political, economic, social and cultural life;

13. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the commitment of States and the entities of the United Nations system to mainstreaming the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples into development policies and programmes at the national, regional and international levels, and encourages giving due consideration to the rights of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

14. *Encourages* States and entities of the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation, including to address the disadvantages faced by indigenous peoples, and to increase technical cooperation and financial assistance in this regard;

15. *Reaffirms* its decision in the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples[2] to continue at its seventieth session the consideration of the specific proposals made by the Secretary-General on ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them;[10]

16. *Commits itself* to ensuring the active participation of indigenous peoples in the process of determining their participation, in partnership with Member States, before a procedure is finalized and adopted by the General Assembly, and, where necessary, other United Nations intergovernmental bodies;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Rights of indigenous peoples", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples".

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[10] See A/70/84-A/2015/76, sect. V.D.